

GERMANS PUSHED BACK BY ALLIES FOR DISTANCE OF SIXTY MILES OR MORE

DECISIVE VICTORY WON BY COSSACKS OVER AUSTRILIANS

Reports of Prisoners Captured Vary From 30,000 to 100,000 Men.

MANY OFFICERS ALSO ARE AMONG CAPTIVES

Operations Culminate in Victories of Krasnik and Tomaszow.

ROUTES ENEMY AT MANY PLACES

Total German and Austrian Forces Exceed 1,000,000 Men, With 250 Guns.

LONDON, September 13 (11:41 A. M.)—The British War Information Bureau's version of the Austrian defeat in South Poland follows.

The Austrian invasion of South Poland, which penetrated as far as Opole and Krasnostav and Zamose, was protected on its right by an army operating east of Lublin.

From that moment it became evident that the Austrian invasion would not continue to stubborn resistance. The retreat of the main Austrian army from South Poland would be hastened by the capture of Tomaszow on September 16, it is probable the Russians drove a wedge through the Austrian line.

To-day a Russian victory is reported, in which the Austrians and several hundred guns were captured. A dispatch to Lwow, News Agency from Petrograd, dated yesterday, says: "Two Austrian armies are surrounded and 60,000 soldiers have been taken, including 500 officers from one army and 500 from another."

The main German front, Petrograd, that the first Austrian army, under General Von Aulendorf, has lost 200 officers, 25,000 men and 100 guns, and that the second Austrian army has lost as prisoners 500 officers and 75,000 men.

The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive. A message from Petrograd to the Paris Journal says the Russians have taken 120,000 prisoners.

NEWS FROM FRONTIER BECOMES MORE GRAVE

LONDON, September 13 (9:50 P. M.)—The Russian frontiers are becoming more and more grave. The situation of the Austrian army, especially since German has notified her ally that she is sending reinforcements into Galicia, owing to graver conditions on the western front.

It is even asserted that the German contingents which reached Grodek to help the Austrians may be recalled to Germany, as Germany wishes to centralize her efforts against the allies.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS CULMINATE IN VICTORIES

PETROGRAD, September 13 (12:28 P. M.)—The following statement issued by the Russian headquarters staff, describes the Russian operations, culminating in the victories of Krasnik and Tomaszow, Russian Poland.

The total Austrian and German forces exceeded 1,000,000 men with 2,500 guns—that is, more than 1,000 divisions of infantry and eleven divisions of cavalry, reinforced by several German divisions.

The main body of the enemy, numbering 600,000 men, moved towards Zaxiv and Tomaszow, advancing on Lublin, and Chelm (Russian Poland). Its right wing was covered by the Lemberg (captured) army, numbering 200 battalions. Its left wing was covered by several Austrian divisions around Radom (Russian Poland).

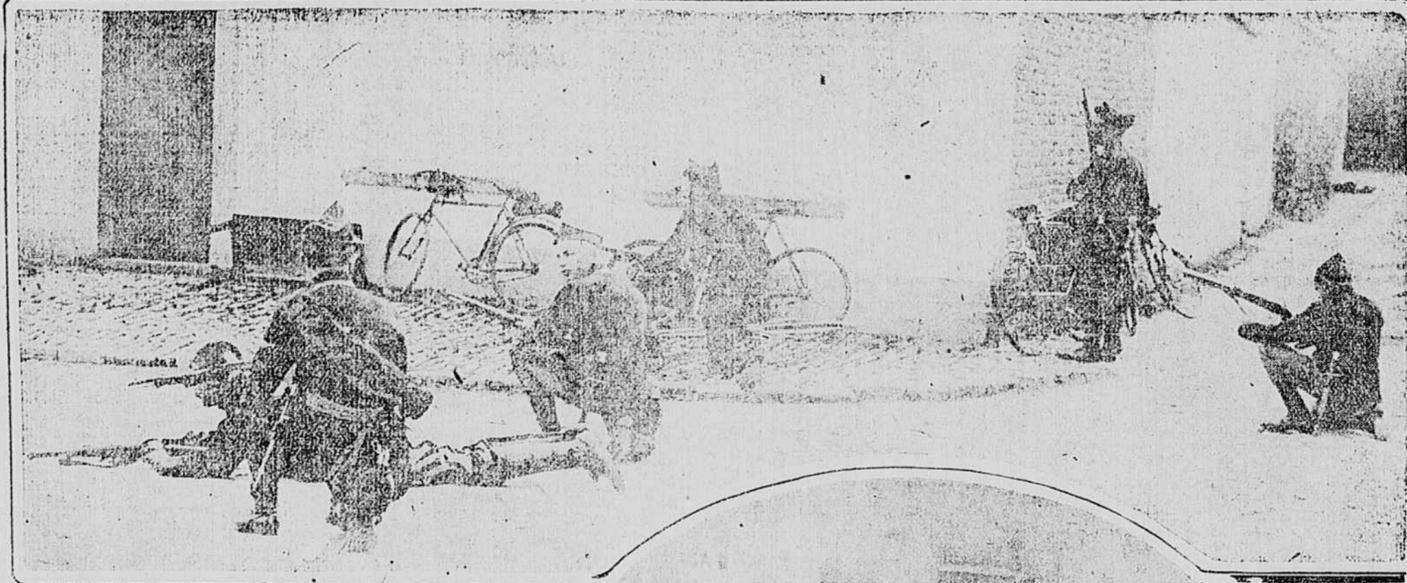
On August 25 the Austrian armies began a determined advance to counter the slow threatening Russian pressure. The deployment of Russian troops over a front of several hundred miles had not been completed. We therefore could face only the Austrians in the north with a greatly inferior force. The first attacks of the enemy were directed against Krasnik, but the center of the Austrian effort very soon was removed to Tomaszow, a district into which their reinforcements began to pour.

On September 3, when the fall of Lemberg was imminent, the Austrian advance reached an extraordinary point. On its frontal line the enemy extended from Opole on the east bank of the Vistula about midway between Radom and Lublin, in Russian Poland, to Bychawa, approaching within gunshot of the station at Travnik and enveloping Krasnostav (thirty-four miles south of Lublin), Zamose and Gradosow, near Jozefow (on the east bank of the Vistula, a short distance south of Opole), CROSS ON BRIDGES.

TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL. Two bridges were thrown across the Vistula, over which troops from Radom crossed on their way to the battlefield while awaiting the result of General Krasny's operations. Our plan was based on the rapid reinforcement of our right wing. The Prussian railway carried out this task very successfully.

Our troops in the Chelm district, which were too widely spread out, and against which the principal attack of the Austrians was directed, did not receive reinforcements—for the advance of the Austrians even to the point eventually could increase the consequences of their defeat only in the event of the ultimate success of our wing.

In spite of their numerical inadequacy our troops in the center did not



BELGIANS STIPING AT WILLY RAIDERS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF OSTEND

WILSON AND BRYAN ALERT FOR OPENING

Will Be Quick to Take Advantage of Any Indication of Willingness to Talk Peace.

NO REPLY FROM KAISER YET

President's Personal Influence in England and France Expected to Be Important Factor.

WILSON AND BRYAN ALERT FOR OPENING

WASHINGTON, September 13.—The knowledge that Emperor William for several days has been awaiting a message from the United States government, inspiring in effect if Germany desired to discuss peace measure, set official Washington on alert today for a possible exchange of peace terms between the belligerents.

No reply from the Kaiser had reached here up to a late hour today.

It had not been a matter of general knowledge until today that, beginning with the dinner in New York a week ago, attended by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Owen Straus, American member of the Hague peace tribunal, an informal agreement was made by which Germany would not make peace until they had decided to accept a peace treaty.

Notwithstanding vigorous statements through official channels last week that Great Britain, France and Russia would not make peace until they had decided to accept a peace treaty, the American government will be quick to take advantage of the opening. In this connection, some diplomatic circles are expected to exert their personal influence in Great Britain and France would be an important factor in a movement for peace.

Some diplomatic circles suggested that Germany might be stimulated to arrange peace by her powerful banking interests. In British circles here the view is held that German bankers gave their approval to Germany's entry into the war in the belief that the conflict would last only a month. With the unexpected entry of Great Britain, the resistance of Belgium and the unpromising attitude of the allies to make peace only by mutual consent, the bankers, according to British view, already see financial ruin for Germany and are most likely to exert pressure for an ending of the war.

SPAIN WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL THROUGHOUT WAR

PARIS, September 13 (10 P. M.)—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Madrid says that Eduardo Dato, the Spanish Prime Minister, made this statement today.

"Spain has contracted no engagement and will remain neutral until the end of the war."

The correspondent says the statement was made in reply to reports in foreign newspapers concerning Spain's position, which had led to the belief that Spain intended to intervene in Germany's favor, in case of necessity.

SPAIN OFFERS SERVICES

BERNES WANTS TO ACT AS MEDIATOR. BERNS WANTS TO ACT AS MEDIATOR. THE NEWSPAPER La Nación learns from a reliable source that King Alfonso of Spain has offered the services of the Spanish government to mediate the war.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN HILLYCORN.

By Esteban J. Frank. Hillycorn, of Indiana, City Auditor, Monday, September 14, 1914. A hearing was held at the prohibition from a popular but legal standpoint. Everybody invited.

ON EXCITING TRIP THROUGH WAR ZONE

Oxford University Student Reaches London After Thrilling Experiences.

SAW LOUVAIN'S DESTRUCTION

Will Never Forget Fearful Spectacle, With Dead Bodies Littering Streets.

FEELING OF ANXIETY CREEPING OVER BERLIN

Sudden Restriction of Official News Creates Uneasiness in German Capital.

PEOPLE CONFIDENT, HOWEVER

But Mystery of Extent of Losses Is Preying on Their Minds—Press Warns Public Against Giving Credit to Foreign War Reports.

STEAMER RED CROSS SAILS ON ITS MISSION OF MERCY

With 125 Nurses, Thirty Surgeons and Equipment of Supplies Leaves for European War Zone.

ARRIVE SAFELY FROM JAPAN

Recalled German Ambassador and Staff Reach Seattle.

SHIP RUNS ON SHOALS

Hard Ground at Late Hour, but Passengers and Crew Released to Leave.

WAR TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Total of Fifty Aeroplane Pilots Killed This Year.

WOUNDED AND SUPPLIES ABANDONED BY GERMANS

Irresistible Sweep Stops, and Pursued Are Now Pursuers.

CHANGE IN FAVOR OF ALLIES

Battle of Marne Most Marvelous Reversal of Roles Known.

RETIREMENT OF GERMANS STILL IS IN PROGRESS

The retirement of the German army virtually all along the line in France continues, according to French official reports, and indicates from Switzerland describe the profound impression news of the German retreat has created along the Swiss-German frontier and in various parts of Germany.

Already the Germans have been pushed back by the allied armies at some points for a distance of sixty miles or more, and the French have recaptured various towns they evacuated two weeks ago.

The Belgians have taken the offensive and are reported to have cut the German line of communication, forcing them to use the line through the Meuse Valley and Luxembourg.

The Senate and Assembly of the Union of South Africa have pledged allegiance to the empire, and have approved the action Great Britain has taken "in defense of the principles of liberty and justice and of the integrity and sanctity of international obligations."

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Today, if French official reports are correct, the German armies except that facing Verdun and a few miles southwest are recreating General von Kluck's army, which last week was a few miles southeast of Paris, has retired more than sixty miles to the northeast. On the extreme right the army of the Bavarian Crown Prince, which was attacking the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to recapture Lunauville and several other towns.

General Joffre, French commander-in-chief, pictures the retreat as hurried, if not disorderly, with the Germans abandoning prisoners, wounded and supplies.



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FORCES OF KAISER DRIVEN FURTHER AWAY FROM PARIS

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LAST SUNDAY DARKEST DAY OF WAR FOR ALLIES

Last Sunday was the darkest day of the war for the allies. The German government emigrated from Paris to Bordeaux in a long, sad procession of motor cars. An attack on the capital appeared imminent, and the main German force had hurriedly moved to wedge into France between Paris and Verdun, with its centre some miles south of that line.

The French people trembled with the question whether their army was not a beaten army; whether the history of 1870 would repeat itself.

The battle of the Marne, which was decided in a week, is regarded by military critics as the most marvelous reversal of roles of two armies known.

In their view, it appears to have decided the first phase of the war, and to have made impossible the plan which the German staff is supposed to have had of smashing the French by a comprehensible stroke, and then turning the bulk of the German forces eastward to confront the Russians.

The military experts, however, are still cautious. While recognizing the possibility that the German army may yet rally and draw a strong defensive

Canada Will Be Almost Drained Dry When Contracts Are Fulfilled.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] TORONTO, September 12.—The Imperial government has sent so many orders for horses to Canada that the country will be almost drained dry by the time the contracts are fulfilled, Charles Burns has received an order for 10,000 head. His agents were sent to St. Louis, and there signed a contract for as many as Missouri can produce at an average of \$175 a head. Already more than 2,000 have arrived here, at the rate of 500 a day.

It is estimated here that the United States will provide at least 20,000 horses and mules to be shipped to England and France within the next few months.

Through the northwestern part of Canada, horse dealers have orders innumerable. Richard Restick is trying to fill an order for 4,000 head, and believes he will be unable to get them.

It is expected that both Canada and the United States will be stripped of army remounts and cavalry material within the next three months.

WAR TAKES HEAVY TOLL

Total of Fifty Aeroplane Pilots Killed This Year.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, September 12.—The total number of aeroplane pilots killed this year in the war is estimated at fifty, divided among the belligerents as follows: Russian, 16; French, 12; English, 1; German, 18.

This does not take into consideration pilots and crews of dirigibles, many of which have been reported destroyed.

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